

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 234, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1874.

[Price 6d.

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,
AND
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles in stock:—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes
Coffees not to be surpassed in quality
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf
Raisins—Muscatel, Sultana, and Elm
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces
Bacon, Cheese, and Butter of prima quality
Tobacco—Imperial Ruby Twist, Barrett's
Twist, Old Sport, and aromatic
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene
Candles of the best brands
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in
bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff

SPRITS.
Islay Whisky—Ardieg's and Long Jones'
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk
and case
J. D. K. Z. Geneva
Burnett's Old Tom
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk
Porter—Blood's, Bass's, and Guinness's
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint,
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY

Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting
Powder and
Fuse; Long and
Short handle Shovels;
Picks, Pick Handles, and
Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold
Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron
Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and
Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manilla Rope
for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and
Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk;
Washing-boards; Brushware of every
description; Nails; Canvas; Hose
Pipes.—Contracts undertaken
for supplying Mining Co.'s
with Material of all
kinds, on liberal
terms. Free
delivery

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'s
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.

SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.

WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
is carrying on business at the old-established
premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales,
Melmore-street.

The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only
is kept in stock.

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

B E L F A S T S T O R E,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

WINEs, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Runholders, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

I. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in
DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpacas,
all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.
Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggetting
Ladies and Children's Underclothing

BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in
leather, kid, and cashmere

Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and un-
trimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery

Perfumery, Musical Instruments

Berlin and other Wools

Paperhangings, Brushware

Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGEN.

JOHN MARSH.

“VALUE FOR MONEY.”

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

STARKEY'S
KAWARAU HOTEL,
CROMWELL.

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAU HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new).

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,

CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER TARP.

JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.

JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,



Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material
suitable for the district.

Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST
PRICES compatible with Good Material and
Workmanship.

Punctuality and attention to all orders may
be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings,
Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs,
Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.

Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners'
Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manilla Rope,
SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.

EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES : : 12s.
DRAUGHT " : : 17s.

EDWARD LINDSAY,

Veterinary Shoeing Forge.

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted to my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

K. PRESTON,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,

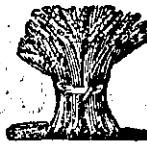
Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting,
Paperhanging, Decoration,
and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

E. MURRAY
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL
All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.—Pipes mounted.

Observe the address:
NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY.

J. SCOTT,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,
Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders, and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL).

OWEN PIERCE - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS - PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

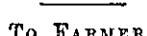
BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3d per lb.

S W A N B R E W E R Y,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. GOODGER, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.



To FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE.

A R R O W F L O U R M I L L S.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. A.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,

ACCOUNTANT and

GENERAL AGENT.

Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company, Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany, Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared.

Cromwell

CHEAP DRAPERY AND CLOTHING STORE.

COME EARLY AND SEE J. SOLOMON'S STOCK NOW OPENED

OUT OF

New Autumn and Winter Goods.

At 81 & 83 MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL.

NEW MILLINERY

NEW DRAPERY

NEW CLOTHING

NEW BOOTS

NEW FANCY GOODS

Mrs. MICHINICK

&c. &c. &c.

THE FAIR TRADE.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to GIVE AN IDEA of the
EXTENT AND VARIETY of the New Stock.

ONE CALL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE it is the BEST and CHEAPEST
IN CROMWELL.

J. S. is determined to continue SELLING CHEAP throughout the Winter.

Purchase your Winter Outfit from the

CHEAP DRAPERY STORE

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

CROCKERYWARE;

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF GIVING UP THIS BRANCH.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. S O L O M O N,
THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

J. R. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
AND CONVEYANCER,

C R O M W E L L.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,
MELMORE STREET, CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.

32s. " delivered.

16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,
Coal Works, Cromwell.

F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,
Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

Kawarau Gorge

KAWARAU GORGE AND
COALPIT
LIME-KILN

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,
Doctor's FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,
(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-
HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions
kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POSS-
IBLE PRICES.

N.P.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,
Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,
Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT's Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODIOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized tables

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 CHARLES PEAKE.

Albertown

A L B E R T H O T E L,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,

A L B E R T O W N.

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivaled accommoda-
tion, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

II. NORMAN'S,

ALBERTOWN.

Luggage.

ALBION HOTEL AND STORE

LUGGAGE,

28 miles from Cromwell, on the main road to Lake Wanaka.

H. MAIDMAN, Proprietor.

This well-known Hotel possesses every accommodation for the comfort and convenience of travellers.

Groceries, Clothing, Drapery, Ironmongery, Mining Tools, &c., &c., constantly on hand, at Cromwell prices.

GOOD STABLING.

N.B.—District Post Office.

Wanaka.

WANAKA HOTEL, PEMBROKE

The above hotel, which is delightfully situated on the margin of the Wanaka Lake, offers to the tourist and pleasure-seeker advantages rarely to be met with.

The scenery in the neighbourhood is exceedingly picturesque; and on an island in the Lake there is excellent rabbit-shooting.

An excellent Four-stalled STABLE, and a PADDOCK, for horses.

THEODORE RUSSELL,

Proprietor.

Arrowtown

R. P R I T C H A R D,

Wholesale and Retail Storekeeper,

WINE, SPIRIT, AND PROVISION MERCHANT,

ARROWTOWN.

The largest and best-assorted stock of Wines, Spirits, Groceries, and Provisions in the district.

A well-assorted stock of Boots and Shoes, Drapery, &c.

Agent for T. Robinson & Co., Agricultural Implement Manufacturers, Dunedin and Melbourne.

Queenstown

THE Right Man in the Right Place.

W. J. BARRY

AT THE

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL,
QUEENSTOWN.

The accommodation at the PRINCE OF WALES is unsurpassed. New rooms have lately been erected for private families; and visitors may depend upon every convenience and comfort, combined with moderate charges.

HOT DRINKS.

Hot Purl; hot spiced Ale and Porter; Coffee Royal; hot Coffee and Milk. Steamer always going.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
Corner of Beach and Rees Streets,
QUEENSTOWN.

COACHES! COACHES!

Y E E N D A N D P O P E beg to inform the travelling public that on and after FRIDAY, 20th MARCH, they will extend their line of Coaches from

DUNEDIN and LAWRENCE to

QUEENSTOWN,

via Teviot, Clyde, and Cromwell; leaving the Empire Hotel, Dunedin, for Lawrence, every morning, at 9 a.m.; and, leaving Armstrong's Commercial Hotel, Lawrence, for Clyde every TUESDAY and SATURDAY morning; returning from Cox's Port Philip Hotel, Clyde, MONDAYS and FRIDAYS, in conjunction with the Queenstown Coach.

This line will be well found with quiet and steady horses; good and comfortable coaches will be provided, under the management of experienced drivers; passengers may therefore rely on travelling with safety and comfort.

FARES.

Through from Dunedin to Clyde ... £2 10
" Queenstown £3 10

Intermediate stages and parcels at proportionate rates.

BOOKING OFFICES.

Empire Hotel Dunedin
Armstrong's Commercial Hotel ... Lawrence
Cox's Port Philip Hotel Clyde

Richard's Hotel Queenstown

Y E E N D & P O P E

acres to 596 purchasers; of agricultural leases on gold-fields there have been granted 30,000 acres to 320 lessees.

Besides the Appropriation Bill and the few Bills of a formal nature which will be submitted to you, there are several very important questions with which you will be called upon to deal. Of these, I would refer especially to the deepening of Dunedin Harbour. Considerable attention has lately been bestowed upon this subject, and sundry professional reports thereon have been obtained.

Copies of correspondence between the Otago University Council and myself will be submitted to you, from which it will be seen that, in the event of your consenting to the granting a suitable site on the old Cemetery Reserve, the present University Building might be disposed of, and the proceeds applied to the erection of an edifice more suitable for University purposes, within the walls of which ample provision might be made for the residence of both professors and students.

Last session you authorised the erection of a Normal School for the training of teachers. The difficulty of procuring a suitable site has caused considerable delay in this matter. You will be glad to learn that this obstacle has now been overcome, and that the building will be proceeded with at once.

An amount was voted last year towards a geological survey of the province, and you will no doubt be glad to learn that we have succeeded in engaging a gentleman who is eminently qualified to perform this service. Some time has necessarily been occupied at the outset in preliminary preparations, but the systematic survey of the province is now being proceeded with.

In connection with the geological survey, Museum, and proposed School of Mines, you will be asked to vote a sum sufficient for the erection of a suitable building, the present accommodation in the University building being totally inadequate.

Last session, on my recommendation, you agreed to request the Governor to proclaim four additional Hundreds, situated on certain runs. So soon as the boundaries were defined by survey, application was made to have the Hundreds proclaimed. I regret to say, however, that after the lapse of six months it was discovered that the proposed Hundreds could not be proclaimed, in consequence of the precise boundaries not having been defined, either in my recommendation or in your resolution. I need not say that it was impossible to have defined the boundaries more exactly than was done at the time; as it is, the precise delineation will be at once submitted for your approval, when it is hoped the proclamation will issue forthwith. The correspondence and opinions on this subject will be laid before you.

Your concurrence will be solicited towards the proclamation of further Hundreds. The proposed new Hundreds, together with some 60,000 acres which it is hoped will be opened on deferred payments during the year, with the further additional agricultural lease blocks throughout gold-fields, will, it is expected, fully meet the demands of settlement for the time being.

Last session a Bill was passed by the House of Representatives extending the area of land which may be taken any one year on deferred payment from 30,000 to 100,000 acres. This Bill was not passed by the Legislative Council. It is proposed to renew the application next session, and also to provide that, where there are more than one application for deferred payment sections, the selection will be submitted to auction.

I strongly urge upon your consideration the expediency of raising the price of land, as contemplated under the provisions of the Waste Land Act. I feel persuaded that such a step, while it would greatly curtail land speculation, would in no wise check *bona fide* settlement. I submit that, with main roads and railways penetrating the country in all directions, land is better worth £5 an acre now than it was worth £5 when it was inaccessible. Certainly, if early settlers paid £2 an acre when there was not a road in the province, that figure cannot fairly be considered too high now. It appears to me that if future immigrants into the country, and those who will be from year to year gradually emerging from the labour market, as well as our children, are to have the opportunity of acquiring land, we are in duty bound to husband the public estate by raising the price, as has been partially done in the case of the Southland district, so as to assimilate our terms to those of the neighbouring province of Canterbury.

Another question of vital importance to which I would solicit your attention is that of water rights on gold-fields; a very serious conflict is impending between the mining and other interests in respect to this matter. The Executive Government has been appealed to, but does not see that it would be justified in allying itself with any one interest in the province as against another.

The whole question is exceedingly embarrassing, and I confess I can see no satisfactory solution of it unless by mutual compromise and concession on the part of the various interests concerned.

If in your wisdom you can devise any means of meeting the difficulty, I shall be glad. The subject is one which can be dealt with authoritatively by the Colonial Legislature only, with whom your views would, no doubt, have considerable influence.

Next to conserving our forests, perhaps the most important problem to be solved at the present time is how best to deal with the ariferous lands of the province. As you are aware, all land, the freehold of which is now being acquired from the Crown, is liable to be resumed for mining purposes. The question which it behoves us seriously to consider is—How is the gold to be extracted without destroying for ever the surface of the soil, and without the footstep of the alluvial miner leaving desolation behind it? No one who travels through the gold-fields can help being struck with the many terrible spots which have been rendered barren.

My own strong conviction is that the only practical remedy against the evil for the future is, that the miner should possess the freehold of the land in which he is mining. In this case, he would have strong inducement to preserve and

replace the surface soil. No doubt this suggestion is surrounded with practical difficulties. They are difficulties, however, which I venture to think might be overcome; and I feel assured that, if the miners could see their own interests, they would unanimously petition the Legislature in this direction. Were this suggestion given effect to, there would be no necessity for miners' rights, gold-fields staff, or gold duty.

In what has been said, I hope I shall not be regarded as seeking to underrate or depreciate the mining interest. What I desire is to attach the mining population to the soil, to give them an interest in preserving it, so that it may produce to themselves and those who succeed them golden grain in all time coming, after the precious metal shall have been extracted.

Gentlemen.—The various branch railways authorised by you last session have been contracted for at rates which, looking at the advance in the price of labour and materials, may be considered satisfactory. You will be asked to sanction further important branch lines this session, among which may be enumerated the following:—From the main line, up the valley of the Waihao, across the Taieri plain to Outram; to the Toko mairiro and Kaitangata coal-field, through the island of Ine's Clutha, and to Tapanui; and to the Nightcap coal-fields.

Last year, as you are aware, a Bill was passed through the House of Representatives, authorising, subject to your approval, an extension of the Lawrence line to the Dunstan, the money to be raised upon specific security, in the shape of a block of land contiguous to the line; this Bill, however, was thrown out in the Legislative Council. I shall be glad to know your opinion relative to the proposed extension, with a view to further action in the matter. My own opinion is that in many respects the line in question, should be regarded as a main trunk line, opening up, as it will, the whole interior of the province.

There are various other matters bearing upon the public interest, to which I might be expected to allude, and to which I should be glad to refer; but as, in common with the questions to which I have directed your attention, these must be submitted to your consideration specifically during the session, I shall refrain from doing so, and for the same reason I would suggest that the usual Reply to my Address may be dispensed with.

Gentlemen, I now declare this Council open for the despatch of business.

On the motion of Mr Turnbull, it was decided that his Honor's Address be held as read.

PETITION.

Mr Daniel said he had a petition to present from certain miners at Orepuki. A reward was offered by the Southland Government for the discovery of a gold-field in that Province, and the petitioners claimed to have earned the reward. He trusted the Government would look into their claims. The petitioners were Kirkton and party.

ADDRESS IN REPLY.

In answer to Mr M'Dermid, the Speaker ruled that it was open to any member to move an Address in Reply to the Superintendent's speech.

ADJOURNMENT.

A number of reports and papers were laid on the table, some Committees were appointed, and the Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. next day (Thursday).

THURSDAY, APRIL 30th.

The Hon. the Speaker took the chair at two p.m.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE.

Before the business of the Order Paper was taken up,

Mr Turnbull announced the resignation of the Executive. Three reasons had actuated them in resigning. First, as regarded himself, he found he had not sufficient time to attend to the business of the Province as well as his own; and would have resigned long ago had he not been pressed by his colleagues to hold office till the Council met. Then there were differences of opinion among the members of the Executive with regard to the administration of public affairs. And thirdly, they found that the affairs were not in the best shape for carrying on the business of the country. A majority of them thought that the Secretarieship for the Gold-fields and Public Works should be distinct offices. The gentleman who had carried out these duties, however, he must say had done the work as well as anybody could. He also said: "I believe that with regard to the great question of settlement, the views and intentions of the large majority of what used to be called the two sides of the House are now at one. Therefore, I would be pleased to see an Executive formed that would command the confidence of both sides—(Hear.) I think both sides should be abolished, and that practical men should be brought in to carry on the business of the country without party warfare." Mr Turnbull then, *pro forma*, moved the adjournment of the House.

One or two members thought it would be better to go on with the business on the Order Paper.

Mr Fish thought the Government had acted wrongly in resigning at the beginning of the session, thus giving the Council no opportunity of criticising their actions. As one of the party who placed the Government in office, his feelings partook of the utmost disgust and disappointment.

Mr M'Dermid satirized Mr Fish, and expressed his approval of the action taken by the Government.

Mr Reid satirized both the preceding speakers, and thought it was a pity the Provincial Secretary had not taken such action as would have enabled them to shine on the Government benches. He went on to say that there was one point which he thought of considerable importance in reference to the statement just made by the Provincial Secretary—namely, that within a few weeks of the meeting of the Council, and

after the time for the appropriations for the year had expired, the Government had committed the Province to contracts for railways to the extent of something like £140,000. He thought it would have shown greater prudence and respect towards the Council if, in view of this unsettled state of feeling in the minds of the Executive, they had refrained from committing the Province to this large expenditure. He was glad to hear that on the question of the wise administration of the land laws there was but one opinion in the House. He himself, and the side of the House with whom he had acted, thought they had at last managed to convert the Provincial Secretary to the liberal view they had held for years. He did not wish to twit the honourable member, but he hoped the Provincial Secretary was expressing the opinion of those who supported him, and among those the honourable member for Oamaru town, Mr M'Lean—(laughter)—and that the bone of contention was removed, so that they might all unite in the administration of the land laws in such a way as to settle on the land a large, thriving, and prosperous population. He presumed that both sides had been striving for that, but they viewed the matter from different points. The one side wished to dispose of the land in large blocks, and then dispose of it in small holdings; while the other side wished to allow every man his own little block. He (Mr Reid) was pleased to find that his party had at last succeeded in converting the other side to the belief that every man should hold his own little block.

The motion for adjournment was then allowed to fall through, and it was resolved to proceed to the business on the Order Paper.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE KAWARAU.

Mr R. Clarke asked whether tenders had been received for the erection of a bridge across the Kawarau River at Morven Ferry?

Mr Bastings said that no offer had been received.

GOLD-FIELDS COMMITTEE.

Several Committees were appointed; and among the rest a Gold-fields Committee, consisting of Messrs G. F. C. Browne, MacKellar, R. Clarke, Hazlett, Sumpter, Oliver, and Bastings. All matters having reference to gold-fields are to be considered by this Committee.

PRINTING OF APPROPRIATION ORDINANCES.

Mr Stont drew attention to the manner in which the Appropriation Ordinances of last session had been printed. Certain serious alterations had been made after they had been passed by the Council. By the insertion of sub-divisions in the Ordinances after they were passed, the Government would be enabled to transfer votes from one item to another, quite contrary to the intention of the Council.

The Speaker explained that the Ordinances had been printed in the same way the last ten years. Instead of the insertion of "sub-divisions" causing the evil of transference of votes, he believed it was the means of lessening that evil.

After some further discussion Mr Stont withdrew his motion, stating that he intended to bring forward another, drawing the attention of the Auditor to the fact that any transfers under those subdivisions had been illegally made.

SABBATH OBSERVANCE QUESTION.

Mr Stont moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to take such steps as will secure to every Government employee one day's cessation from work in the seven." In doing so he stated that the object of the motion was to secure for many officers in the Government service who had to work on Sundays the certainty of having one day's rest during the week. Many employees in the Police, Govt, Railway, and other departments were obliged to work on Sundays, and this resolution was designed for their benefit.

Seconded by Mr H. Clark.

M. Allan opposed the motion. He maintained that no one should ask an employee to work on Sundays; and he did not think that this motion was as innocent as it appeared to be on its face. He thought it an attempt to obtain an expression of opinion from the Council on the question of Sabbath observance.

The Hon. Dr Menzies said he agreed with the last speaker as to the ulterior object sought to be obtained by the motion. In order that the Council might have an opportunity of properly discussing that question upon a distinct resolution he would now move "the previous question," which, if carried, would have the effect of shelving the resolution now proposed by the honourable member for Caversham.

The "previous question" was carried by 16 to 11.

LAND SALES IN SOUTHLAND.

Mr Lumden moved—"That a respectful Address be presented to His Honor the Superintendent, requesting him to take such steps as will be necessary to prevent the alienation of any land in the Southland district until this Council has had an opportunity of considering the whole question of land sales in Southland." Land sales in Southland were at present arrested, the price having been raised to £3 an acre. The price was afterwards lowered by an Act of the Assembly, and land would be open for sale on the 6th of May. Unless the Council did something in the matter, there was sure to be a wholesale alienation of land.—The motion was carried.

ADJOURNMENT.

After a considerable amount of business had been transacted, of no great interest to our readers, the Council adjourned till Monday.

CARRICK RANGE WATER SUPPLY CO., REGISTERED.

Nominal Capital £12,000,
In 12,000 shares of £1 each.

SECOND ALLOTMENT OF SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

Mr JAMES TAYLOR Mr JOHN MARSH
„ JAMES HAZLETT „ WILLIAM GRIFFITHS
„ DAVID A. JOLLY „ WM. GOLDSMITH
Mr JAMES STUART.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders was held in the Company's office on Wednesday, 11th February, 1874, at which it was resolved to re-open the share list of the Company, which, it will be recollect, was closed upon the 1st of December last, and up till which time 2195 shares had been taken up.

The same meeting authorised the Directors to borrow the sum of £4000 from the Government, to aid in carrying on the works if it were found necessary. It was unanimously felt that even if it should not be required, the power to draw upon such a sum would give increased stability to the Company.

Eleven and a half miles of the race have been already completed, at a cost of nearly £3000, and there only remain now a little more than six and a half miles to be finished before the race is complete. During the progress of these six miles, creeks will be crossed from which seventeen sluiceheads of water are granted to the Company, independently of the Coal Creek supply. About four chains at the present time only remain to be cut, before a creek is reached from which two heads are granted. The Directors at the same time do not wish to conceal the fact that the completion of the six miles will be attended with as much difficulty as was met with in the first eleven and a half miles.

The Directors feel assured that the merits of the Carrick water scheme are too well known and recognised to require many remarks from them. The water will, when brought in, command one of the largest sluicing and quartz mining districts in Otago, and one which only requires a supply of water to develop its hitherto almost untouched resources. As an instance of the demand which at present exists for water on the Carrick, it may be mentioned that the sum of five pounds per week is now paid by the United Star and Oak and Elizabeth quartz companies for a supply which cannot be said to equal one-quarter of a sluicehead.

Under all the circumstances briefly indicated above, the Directors expect to be well supported in further prosecuting the undertaking. Eight of the local shareholders who were present at the extraordinary meeting were so well satisfied with the progress of the work, that their names were put down at the conclusion of the meeting for 780 additional shares.

The conditions under which shares will be allotted are as follows:—Two shillings and sixpence to be paid upon application, and the balance in monthly instalments of two shillings and sixpence each.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

The applications for shares in the Carrick Range Water Supply Company (second issue) will be considered and determined on the 1st of July next ensuing, or at the first meeting of Directors thereafter held.

Mr W. ORAM BALL, of Dunedin, and Mr Wm. HAYES, of Lawrence, are authorised to receive applications on behalf of the Company.

D. MACKELLAR,
Manager.

BENDIGO HOTEL,
Sunderland-street, Clyde.

THOMAS HAWTHORNE,
(late of the Clyde Hotel)
Proprietor.

THOMAS HAWTHORNE begs to inform his old friends and acquaintances that he has taken for a term of years the above Hotel, where he hopes to receive a call from them. The Bendigo Hotel contains every accommodation, and the present proprietor's only aim will be to give satisfaction to his customers.

The comforts of a home, combined with the conveniences of a hotel, are to be found at

HAWTHORNE'S
BENDIGO HOTEL.

Good Stabling, with an efficient groom.

FOR SALE.

The COTTAGE on the Carrickton Road, near the Caledonian chain.—Apply to

JAMES TAYLOR,

Cromwell.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID.—Apply immediately, STARKEY'S Kawarau Hotel.

FOR SALE,
by Private Bargain.

The FARM, comprising 53 acres, now in possession of AH TONG, adjoining Mr TOWAN'S, with

Dwelling-house, spring-cart, spring-cart horse, one ton dried onions, &c., &c.; everything, in short, upon the ground.

Apply to

AH TONG.

£4 10s. PER OUNCE FOR GOLD.

GOLD will be found to be worth the above price by purchasing at the

GREAT CLEARING SALE
at W. TALBOYS'

LONDON HOUSE,
CROMWELL.

NEW RUSH
TO THE

London House.

W. TALBOYS

Has just returned from Dunedin, after purchasing a large stock of

DRAPERY, CLOTHING, & BOOTS,

At a small advance on the English cost, which will be sold at such prices as must command a

SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Goods will be sold CHEAPER than at the late Clearing Sale.

The motto of this House will be Small Profits and Quick Returns. 2½ per cent. will be allowed on all cash transactions, and 5 per cent. will be charged on all accounts not paid within a month. *Goods will be sold on these terms only.*

Note the address:

W. TALBOYS,

LONDON HOUSE,
231 CROMWELL.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL

OWNERS OF DOGS and GOATS are requested to take notice that the Registration Fee is due, and payable at my office.

CHAS. COLOCLOUGH,

Town Clerk.

April 1, 1874.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:

Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

In the Will of DAVID TAGGART, late of the Mount Pisa Hotel, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all claims against the Estate of the above-named DAVID TAGGART are required to be left, addressed to the Executors, at Mr Hazlett's store, Cromwell, before the 15th day of May, 1874, otherwise they will not be recognised.

Debtors to the Estate are requested to pay the amounts owing by them at the same place and within the same time.

C. P. BECK { Executors.
J. HAZLETT {

O T A G O G O L D - F I E L D S.

Application for an Agricultural Lease.

District of Dunstan,

20th April, 1874.

To the Warden at Cromwell.

I hereby apply for a Lease of Land for Agricultural purposes, situate at and being Section 23, Block I, Tarras District, and comprising 55 acres 3 rods 30 perches, or thereabouts, in accordance with the Agricultural Leases Regulations of the Otago Gold-fields, 1871 and 1874, made under the "Gold-fields Act 1866," and the "Gold-fields Act Amendment Acts 1867, 1868, 1869."

(Signed) JAMES COGLE.

NOTICE.

The above application will be heard before me, at Cromwell, the 15th day of May next.

W. LAWRENCE SIMPSON,

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Parties holding SUBSCRIPTION LISTS for the above are requested to send in a copy of names and amounts subscribed AT ONCE, for the purpose of having same embodied in a Memorial to be presented to the Provincial Government.

By order.

C. F. JOHNSON,
Secretary *pro tem.*

B E S T P O R T W I N E

FOR INVALIDS

Can be obtained of D. A. JOLLY & Co.

Price, 63s per dozen.

F O R S A L E

ONE SIXTH SHARE in the RISE AND SHINE Water Race and Claim, Bendigo Gully.

The Company has a right to twelve heads of water, and the claim is in good working order at the present time.

Also, a FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE, situated near the claim.

For terms and particulars, apply to this office, or to the owner,

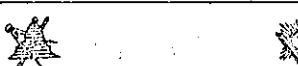
JOHN JONES.

N O T I C E

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the powers contained in the "Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act 1872," the Council of the Borough of Cromwell intend to construct Waterworks for supplying the Borough with water, and that the amount to be raised by way of loan for that purpose is Three Thousand Pounds; and that, in case their intention is objected to within two calendar months from the first publication of this notice, application will be made to the General Assembly of New Zealand, at its next session, for authority to construct the said works.

Dated this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1874.

JAMES DAWKINS,
Mayor.



CROMWELL KILWINNING LODGE (S.C.)

The REGULAR MEETING of the above Lodge will be adjourned till next month, for reasons which will be then explained.

By order of the R.W.M.

L U C K N O W Q U A R T Z M I N I N G C O., L I M I T E D.

The Fourth Call of 2s 6d per share has been made, and is payable at the Company's office, on Wednesday, 13th May.

THOMAS BLACK,
Legal Manager.

C O R P O R A T I O N O F C R O M W E L L

P U B L I C N O T I C E

With the view of improving the sanitary condition of the Town, the Citizens are hereby recommended to fill up their present Closets by putting therein Quicklime, and filling up with earth or sand. The use of Earth Closets is also recommended, and, as will be seen by advertisement, is proposed to be made peremptory.

Quicklime for the above-named purpose can be had on application to the Town Clerk, who will also be provided in a few days with Chloride of Lime for disinfecting purposes.

CHARLES COLOCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

New Advertisements.

C A U T I O N.—Spurious "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT."

I take leave most respectfully to inform the public of Australia that spurious imitations of my medicines, emanating from the United States, and labelled "Holloway's Pills" or "Holloway's Ointment," London and New York, are being sold in the Australian Colonies.

I have but one place of business, as at foot, and there only are my genuine remedies manufactured; allow me, then, to caution you against being victimised by unscrupulous vendors.

Should any person be so deceived, and will kindly inform me of the same, I will take such steps as will effectually put a stop to this imposition.—I remain, with great respect,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.

533, Oxford-street,

London, January 13, 1874.

WANTED, a smart LAD, to make himself generally useful. Apply at Apothecaries' Hall, Cromwell.

C O R P O R A T I O N O F C R O M W E L L

Proposed BYE-LAW of the Council of the Town of Cromwell, made under Part 13 of the "Municipal Corporations Act 1867."

In pursuance of the powers and provisions contained in Section 186, Part 13, of the "Municipal Corporations Act 1867," the Council of the Town of Cromwell ordain as follows:—

By-law to suppress the use of ordinary privies, and to provide for the use of earth closets within the Town of Cromwell.

Any person guilty of any of the following offences, omissions, or neglects within the Town of Cromwell shall, on being convicted of any such offence, omission, or neglect, be liable to pay any penalty not exceeding Five Pounds (£5) that is to say:—

1. Having on any premises, or under the control of the owner of any premises, any excavation for the deposit of excrementitious matter.

2. Having any kind of closet or privy other than those known as earth-closets.

3. Having earth-closets unprovided with a box or other movable receptacle for excrementitious matter, or having the same below the surface or floor of such closet.

4. Neglecting to keep or use in any earth-closet a supply of dry earth reasonably sufficient for disinfecting or deodorising purposes.

5. Neglecting to clean out, or to provide for the cleaning out, of any earth-closet at least once within every fourteen days.

CHAS. COLOCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

T E N D E R S.

T E N D E R S wanted for ENCLOSING ONE ACRE, more or less, of the Bannockburn School Reserve, with a Post-and-rail and Picket Fence.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 18th of May, with whom plans and specifications may be seen.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CHARLES KOCH,
Hon. Sec. Bannockburn School Committee.

STOCK AND PRODUCE.

T H E Undersigned has for sale, in lots to suit purchasers:—

500 bushels of Oats

10 tons of Straw Chaff

3 tons Potatoes

5 brood Mares, with foals

3 Fillies

1 Colt, two years old

1 Clydesdale Entire, with girth and bridle complete. This horse has proved himself a sure foal-getter.

My reason for disposing of the above property is that I am leaving for England.

CHARLES HAIR.

C R O M W E L L A P O T H E C A R I E S H A L L.

M A X G A L L,

CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery, and Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Large stock of Patent Medicines always on hand, and sold at a price considerably lower than ordinarily charged.

M A X G A L L

Begs to inform the public that the whole of his stock may be relied upon as being of a first-class character; and he hopes, by giving the utmost care and attention to his business, to deserve and get the support of the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL.

A Draft REGULATION has been proposed under Sub-division 2, Part 8, of Schedule 13, of the "Municipal Corporations Act 1867," for the Town of Cromwell; and the same is now deposited for the inspection of any person interested at the Town Clerk's office, for seven days from the date of this advertisement.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
Town Clerk.

SUBSCRIBERS and Advertisers are reminded that the Quarter ends on May 5.

All accounts will be duly rendered to that date, and it is imperative to make an immediate settlement of the same, as the present Lessee is retiring from the business.

BIRTH.

On the 2nd May, at Smallburn, the wife of B. DE BETTENCOUR, of a daughter. Both doing well.

Cromwell Argus,
AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1874.

The General Assembly is to meet on the 3rd July next.

The Elizabeth Company concluded a washing-up on Saturday. 90 tons of stone gave a result of 78 ozs. of gold.

At the sitting of the District Court in Bankruptcy at Clyde, on Tuesday, 28th ult., the application of John Halliday for final discharge was granted. Mr Cowan appeared for the bankrupt.

The Lucknow Company are reported to be making more satisfactory progress with their tunnel recently. Some of the local shareholders are confident that the reef will be reached now in two or three weeks at most.

On three different occasions during last week, His Worship the Mayor sat in judgment on inebriates. On Wednesday, John Bright forfeited his bail; on Thursday, John Rossiter followed suit; and on Monday, James Evans was fined 10s.

We direct attention to the advertisements regarding a new bye-law and regulation of the Corporation. The subject of the bye-law will be seen, and it may be explained that the regulation concerns the establishment of the manure depot. Those wishing further information are referred to the Town Clerk.

One of the Corporation daymen was the lucky finder of a man's egg the other day, — lucky, more especially, since he sold the curiosity to a person in the town for the sum of fifteen shillings. The egg, which is of considerable size, was found in the sand near Mr Goodger's stockyard, close to the spot where one was picked up a year or so ago by Mr Mackay, while surveying. Part of the egg was out of the sand, and it appeared to be whole; but unfortunately it broke into three pieces while being unearthed.

On Thursday night last, an exceedingly narrow escape from fire occurred in the office of this paper. Some ashes, carelessly left in a wooden box during the afternoon, had smouldered until about half-past eleven, when they set fire to the box, and thence to the floor. Constable Prendiville, on duty at the time, luckily noticed the blaze through the window from the opposite side of the street. As it happened, the flames were just beginning, and the door being burst in, further damage was prevented by a bucket of water; but there can be no doubt that had it not been for the vigilance of the constable, and the prompt measures taken by himself and those he summoned to his aid, serious damage if not total destruction would have been the result.

Mr John Cox, of Clyde, sustained a rather serious loss in horseflesh on Saturday last. He had bought a horse (Crotton, the property of Mr G. Cockburn,) in Cromwell, and on that day sent Mr R. Horrobin from Clyde to take delivery. While on the road down again, it seems Mr Horrobin called in at Mr Felton's hotel, tying the horse to a post at the door. From some cause or other, the horse started off, pulling up the post, and ran for some distance towards Clyde, until it reached a spot about half a mile on the Cromwell side of Elliott's, where it galloped or fell and rolled over a steep part of the river bank, breaking its neck. The horse was a good upstanding hack, and was of the value of about £20.

Exceedingly good news comes from the Cardrona, to the effect, namely, that several of the companies working on the deep lead have struck first-class gold. Details will be found in a letter in another column from a Cardrona correspondent, but every day apparently the finds are extending. Writing a day later than that on which his letter is dated, the same correspondent says:—"I had just posted my letter to you, when I was informed that to-day (Wednesday, the 29th,) the Great Extended Company, in working down the dip, have struck payable gold, at the rate of about the three ounces to the pick. This is almost certain to continue, and the company have a nice winter's work cut out. This news is all the more important from the fact that the further to the eastward the ground is proved payable, the greater becomes the extent and value of this place as a gold-field."—On Saturday again, we are informed by a gentleman who was at Cardrona on that day, another company, — the Band of Hope, — succeeded in striking the gutter. One of the men took out no less than four ounces for a morning's work. Several of these companies, it may be mentioned, are at work upon the ground over which the litigation with Mr Cottar took place some little time ago.

The Russian squadron is about to visit Australia.

Hokitika was lighted with gas for the first time a few days ago.

A Sydney telegram of April 21 says the rush to the Endeavour has ceased.

The total population of Otago is 84,822. The increase since 1871 is 15,530. Canterbury's population is 58,770; and her increase during the same period is 12,411.

Alarmed by the accounts from Cromwell of the outbreak of typhoid fever, Dr Halley writes to the Lawrence Town Council, urging them to take steps to secure and enforce cleanliness in the town.

At a late meeting of the Waste Land Board, "Mr J. Perriam requested that the upset price of the 10-acre section, block III., Cromwell district, might be reduced from £2 to £1 per acre. Application not entertained."

It is reported that the *Southern Mercury* has been purchased by the *Guardian* company, who intend that it shall occupy the same position to their daily as does the *Witness* to the *Daily Times*. Mr Vincent Pyke is to sub-edit the *Guardian*.

At the inquest on the late fire in Auckland, Mr King, a chemist, deposed to accidentally knocking over a bottle of spirits of turpentine against another bottle, breaking both, and the contents blazed up. A verdict was returned that the fire was accidentally caused.

The amount of gold brought down by escort during the year ended March 31 last, was 136,915oz, against 156,027oz for 1872. Cromwell heads the list with 23,811ozs; Lawrence comes next, with 18,305ozs; Queenstown next, with 15,365ozs; Mount Ida, 14,635ozs; then Blacks, with 10,900ozs.—*Star*.

The *Mount Ida Chronicle* gives particulars of the value of a parcel of Sowburn gold forwarded to Melbourne by Mr Loader. The parcel sent was 80 1/2ozs of gold; and the result due to Loader at Nasby is £312 6s 2d, or £3 17s 8d per ounce. Mr Loader accordingly gains, by sending to Melbourne, (reckoning the gold at £3 15s 6d,) the sum of £8 16s 8d.

The *Daily Times* learns, on the best authority, that of the female immigrants just arrived by the Asia, thirty-three of them were selected from the Queenstown (Ireland) Reformatory. Mrs Howard, nee Mrs Alpenny, is said elsewhere to have been the selector. One hundred of the females (there were two hundred in all) came, also under the auspices of Mrs Howard, from the Cork Workhouse.

At the Nelson races, on April 29 and 30, the weather was fine, and the racing very good. The Jockey Club Handicap, of 150 sovs, on the first day, was won, after a magnificent race, by Yatterina, Calumny second, and Kakapo third. On the second day, the Nelson Cup, of 75 sovs, was won by Kakapo, Yatterina second, after another capital race. Kakapo also won a Handicap the second day, and Calumny won the Consolation.

Dr Livingstone's funeral took place on April 18. Westminster Abbey was densely crowded. Dean Stanley officiated, and there was a full musical service. The Queen sent a beautiful wreath to be placed on the coffin. The principal pall-bearers were F. M. Stanley, Dr Wainwright, and Dr Livingstone's two sons. Several foreign Ministers, the Lord Mayor and Corporation, a number of Anglo-Indian notabilities, and leading members of the Geographical Society, were present. Sir William Ferguson, M.D., previously made an autopsy of the remains.

Respecting the Geological Survey of the Province, Captain Hutton, writing under date April 4, 1874, informs the Secretary for Gold-fields that he commenced a reconnaissance survey of the Province on the 12th of November, 1873. He began on the northern boundary, and by the end of the present month he will have worked down from the Waitaki to the Molyneux River. He also visited the West Coast in the Luna, and learnt a great deal about the geology of that district. Next season he expects to complete the map from the Molyneux westward, and also to study more closely the auriferous gravels in the interior. When these are done he will be in a position to send in a map and report on the geology of the Province.

A horse bred at the Cape of Good Hope has been sent to England and entered for the Ascot cup of this year. This, as far as we are aware, will be the first occasion on which a colonial bred horse has raced in England. A hurdle racer was sent home from Melbourne two years ago, but he was not allowed to start through some queer practices of his colonial owner. Sir Hercules, when two years old, had a passage taken for him by his breeder, Mr C. Smith, of Sydney, but the sudden death of that gentleman saved the horse to the colonies, where he proved himself the best sire they ever possessed.

There was a talk at one time of sending home The Barb, the flying son of Sir Hercules, but it was not done. It would be exceedingly interesting to see what a colonial bred horse could do against the cracks in England, for however well a horse has run in England, when brought and raced in the colonies the result has been invariably disappointment.

Rather an amusing incident in the trial of Patrick Long is reported by the *Guardian* to have occurred during the examination of Mr Allen, schoolmaster at Green Island. He was being questioned regarding the existence of larrikinism in Green Island, and among instances of it, he stated that a buggy of his had been loosened from the horse, dragged along the road, and thrown over a precipice. Then Mr Barton asked him for his definition of larrikinism, to which he answered, among other things, that he considered stealing apples or fowls was larrikinism. "Mr Barton: Did you never drag anybody's trap along the road when you were a boy? — No. And did you never steal apples? — No. His Honor: Where did you come from? Do you mean to say that you never took an apple? — There were no apples in the part of the country I came from. Mr Barton: Thank Goodness I have stolen heaps of apples in my time, and am not ashamed to say so."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

THURSDAY.

Mr Barton having decided not to call the large number of witnesses summoned for the defence, the trial of Patrick Long, charged with murder at Green Island, was brought to a close much sooner than was anticipated. The speech for the defence was short, and His Honor finished his summing up shortly after five. At a quarter past seven, the Jury came into Court with a sentence of manslaughter. Sentence will be passed to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY.

Messrs MacKellar and Hazlett waited yesterday upon the Superintendent to urge the appointment of a competent medical authority to inspect and report upon the cause of the epidemic at Cromwell.

After the matter had been fully represented, His Honor agreed with the view of the deputation, and decided upon Dr Davison, lately in charge of the patients on Quarantine Island, to perform the duty.

The Judge has decided not to grant the rule nisi in the matter of the *Guardian*'s alleged contempt until after the hearing of the case *MacAussey v. Bell*, which comes on on Monday.

The prospectus of the proposed new bank is issued this morning.

His Honor yesterday morning sentenced Long to five years' penal servitude.

MONDAY, 3.30 p.m.

The Provincial Council met at two o'clock to-day.

After an explanation from Dr Webster, to the effect that he had been unsuccessful in forming a Ministry, Mr Donald Reid stated that he had on Saturday been sent for by His Honor, and after an interview with him this morning, he had undertaken the task of forming an Executive; but as yet had not had time to complete his arrangements.

A motion for the adjournment of the House till to-morrow was then carried.

SAN FRANCISCO MAIL.

The mail steamer *Cyphrines* arrived in Auckland on Saturday from Kandavu with the English mails.

The lateness of her arrival was caused by several days' delay at Kandavu in the transhipment of cargo, mails, etc., from the Mongol.

The *Cyphrines* left Auckland for Dunedin yesterday morning.

ENGLISH SUMMARY.

Tallerman's Australian meat agency shows a profit of £1899 for the half-year, which is equal to about 19 per cent. A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared.

The Earl of Pembroke has been appointed Under-Secretary for War. The appointment causes great surprise, owing to Pembroke's youth and inexperience.

The journey of the Duke of Edinburgh and his bride from Edinburgh to London was one of triumph throughout.

Since his imprisonment in Newgate, the Tichborne claimant refuses to answer to any name but that of Tichborne. His hair has been cropped, and he is dressed in prison clothes. Seems to take kindly to picking oakum.

Captain Blake, who was wounded in the Maori war, died while on the Ashantee expedition service. After death, the wound was probed, and the Maori bullet was found near his heart.

The return of the Ashantee troops was attended by many affecting scenes. They were enthusiastically received. 10,000 people witnessed the landing of the Highlanders.

Owing to high floods, the Thames overflowed its banks. Warehouses were filled with water. Large number of children and horses were drowned.

A good many ships are announced as having left London for Otago.

AMERICAN.

American despatches state that the Trade Unions are united in an appeal for eight hours a day labour.

The Tyrrel correspondent of the *Cincinnati Commercial* shot at and killed the Hon. Harry Meyers in Covington.

The New York strikes continue.

Severe earthquakes have occurred in North Carolina, accompanied by a constant loud noise. Religious meetings were held every night, and many people made preparations for the end of the world.

CARDRONA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

April 28, 1874.

The letter from Mr R. M'Dougall, in your issue of the 21st inst., meets with the entire approbation of the inhabitants of this district. A dray road from the Arrow to this place would undoubtedly be the means of causing the valley of the Cardrona to be thoroughly prospected, as provisions, mining material, etc., would be at a much more reasonable figure than at present. That there is a run of gold down the valley we have every reason to believe, as nearly all the gullies leading into the creek north of the township are known to be auriferous, and it is the opinion of a great many miners that the deep lead does not run out into a flat, but continues a well-defined gutter down the whole length of the valley. The terraces are all of the finest

soil, and should the population be increased, (which it certainly would,) no doubt they would be eagerly sought after by the farmer. In fact, as Mr M'Dougall shows, there is everything for, and nothing against, the formation of this road. At present, so far as wheeled vehicles are concerned, the Cardrona is the road to nowhere. Every wagon that arrives has to return without back-loading the same way that it came. It is sincerely to be hoped that the representatives of Cromwell and the Wakatipu districts will urge upon the Government the necessity of commencing so very requisite a work at as early a date as possible. The benefit to every class of the community would be almost incalculable; and now that the Palmer River fever is raging, every effort should be made by the Government towards inducing miners to settle in Otago. And nothing will tend more in that direction than cheap living; and if the road under notice were completed, it would be a gain of at least twenty per cent. to this portion of the district.

The Banner of War claim have sunk a shaft in the paddock that occasioned so much litigation and ill-feeling some time since. They have bottomed at about seventy feet on payable ground, and are now engaged in driving their incline down to cut the shaft. They have erected another wheel for pumping; the water is lifted into a level, and it finds its way into the creek through a culvert about 700 feet in length. This party believe they are on the deep ground, but others seem to think that they still have some distance to drive for it. The Empire is on payable gold in the shallow ground. They also work by an incline. Hitherto they have been using horse-power, but they are now fitting up a water-wheel instead. It is no doubt a great improvement, as one man on the surface can attend the wheel, land the trucks, and wash the dirt from six picks; and worked in this manner, very poor ground, that otherwise would be abandoned, can be made to pay. The Great Extended are still driving down the reef for the deep ground. Water troubles them greatly, as they are six or seven feet below their culvert level; and lately they have not been getting much gold. The Enterprise claim was sold by auction a few weeks ago, together with the horse, plant, etc. It realised £267, the purchaser being Mr J. Torrie, storekeeper. He has let it on tribute to a party of experienced underground miners, who no doubt will eventually be remunerated. This claim is the only one regarding which it is certain that the workings have ever been in the deep ground. The upper end is worked out, but there is a considerable portion yet to work. The gutter which has been worked proved highly remunerative, as much as £30 per week per man having been obtained; but their levels were not deep enough to enable them to work any lower down the lead, consequently the new party have now to bring another one up from the lower part of the claim. Success attend them!

There are but few parties of Europeans up the creek. M'Carthy and party are doing very well, paddocking. Needham and Stuart are engaged in bringing a tail-race up into the claim next to that of the above party. Farther up the creek, a sluicing claim was sold the other day to a party of Chinamen for £120. The Branch Creek boys are all engaged in hydraulic sluicing, and are doing well. Bolton and party intend to wash up next week.

It is to be hoped that the Government will vote sufficient money this session to enable the Progress Committee to finish the track from here to Cromwell, via the Roaring Meg. Three-quarters of the work is finished, and this exhausted the amount voted last session. Mr C. Austin was the contractor, and completed his contract in a workmanlike manner. He is now engaged in erecting a foot-bridge across the creek between the two townships, and though most of the workings are nearest to the lower, there will always be an upper while the camp, bunk, and post-office are there. Mr Le Min has just completed repairing the road through the latter, and it is to be hoped that it will never again prove the Slough of Despond it has hitherto been.

For stealing a post-office letter containing money, Edward Reilly, at the last sitting of the Nelson Supreme Court, was sentenced to three years' penal servitude.

On Tuesday evening, the 31st ultimo, an infuriated cow is said, by the Napier *Daily Telegraph*, to have "run a-muck" down the street. M'de Jenny Claus happened to be in the street at the time, and received several cuts from the brute, but these were fortunately unattended with any grave results. A Mr Margolouth seized the cow by the horns, and endeavoured to break its neck, but failed to do so! It next attacked a young man, who, when knocked down, lay still, and it passed on. The Inspector arrived on the scene to take it into custody, but not succeeding, a proposal was made to bring out the artillery with the big gun. Subsequently it was despatched with a rifle bullet.

The inhabitants of the Cromwell district are sometimes puzzled to know which is the best and cheapest establishment to purchase their supplies of drapery and clothing at. They should no longer remain in doubt on that score. If they will only pay one visit to W. Talboys' London House, they will discover for themselves that it is not only the cheapest but the best store at which to deal for these articles. Mr Talboys has made arrangements to import his stock direct from the Home markets, and the public can rest assured that everything will be sold by him at an advance only sufficient to repay the original cost, and return a fair percentage on the outlay. Every article in Mr Talboys' establishment is marked in plain figures, from which no abatement is ever made. A fuller description of the stock will be given in an advertisement in another column. — [A.D.]

DUNEDIN NOTES.

By O. P. Q.

April 30, 1874.

The trial of Patrick Long was brought to a close yesterday afternoon, and the jury retired to consider their verdict at half-past five o'clock. It was anticipated that the trial would last until Friday, but Mr Barton agreed not to call a large number of witnesses for the defence, owing to the jury expressing their entire belief in the prisoner's unexceptionably good character prior to the unfortunate event which resulted in his arrest. Nearly the whole of the residents in the Green Island district had been subpoenaed to give evidence as to the prisoner's good character; but after hearing a number of the witnesses, the jury intimated, as I have stated, that they were quite satisfied on that point, and hence the trial concluded much earlier than was anticipated. At half-past seven His Honor the Judge was announced, and the jury were asked what verdict they had agreed to, the foreman previously asking the judge whether they could bring in a verdict of manslaughter with aggravated circumstances, to which question His Honor said he could only take a verdict of wilful murder or manslaughter. The foreman then gave in a verdict of manslaughter. Long seemed remarkably cool and collected during the whole time, and did not betray the slightest change of feeling when the verdict was announced. His Honor is to pass sentence to-morrow.

As was rumoured in town yesterday, the Provincial Executive tendered their resignations to-day. The Provincial Secretary in his place in the Council stating that he had fully made up his mind to resign his office several months back, owing to his own business requiring his sole time and attention. He was however prevailed upon to retain his office until the meeting of Council. There was also another reason which operated on his mind when coming to the decision to resign, and that was the fact that there had been disagreements between himself and other members of Executive. The resignation of the Executive was accepted by His Honor the Superintendent. Mr Donald Reid is mentioned as being likely to undertake the formation of a new Executive.

Before much time has elapsed your district will be favoured with the presence of the submarine boat Platypus, which was constructed at a very large expenditure of money by a company formed for the purpose of giving Mr Villaine's patent a fair trial on some of the rivers of our Province. Your readers will remember that the Company expended all their capital in the construction of the Platypus, and disheartened with the long delay they had suffered from, and feeling unwilling to put their hands any deeper into their pockets, they resolved on winding up the company, and selling the white elephant which they had on their hands. Fortunately Mr C. S. Reeves and some other of the shareholders possessed sufficient pluck and enterprise to come forward at the sale and purchase the boat, and they immediately advertised for tenders for the conveyance of the boat to Cromwell. These tenders are now in, and the Platypus will, I hope, soon be subjected to a practical test at the bottom either of the Molyneux or the Kawarau.

Great interest has centred in the proceedings of the Licensing Court, which has been sitting during the week. Applicants for licenses have been talked to in a very plain manner by the Bench, and many licenses have been refused. There seems a determination on the part of the new Bench of Licensing Justices to grant licenses only to those who comply with the strict letter of the law with regard to the accommodation possessed by their houses and the conducting of the establishments. There have been one or two rather hard cases resulting from refusal of licenses, and one particularly—that of Mr Richmond, of the Scotia Hotel, Leith-street, has been looked upon by the general public as affording evidence of the injustice that may be done a man. Mr Richmond is a man of most respectable character, his conduct unimpeachable, and his house is really an excellent establishment, being quite new, large, commodious, and in every respect adapted for the requirements of his business; while most people consider there is quite a need for a respectable hotel in the locality. Mr Richmond obtained the license for his house from the Government at the time when the old Licensing Bench declined to grant a large number of licenses under the impression that they would at the time have been acting illegally had they done so. It will be remembered that the Good Templars endeavoured to get Mr Richmond convicted of illegally selling drink by raising a question as to the validity of licenses granted by the Executive. In this, however, they failed; and now a prominent member of that body, and a leading total abstinence lecturer, has been instrumental in procuring the refusal of Mr Richmond's license. I allude to Mr Jago, who resides in the neighbourhood of the hotel, and who I suppose feels dreadfully outraged at a publican daring to plant himself in such close proximity to his home. The opposition shown to the granting of this license is considered by most people to have been most unfair and uncalled for; but be that as it may, the teetotallers carried the day, and the consequence is that Mr Richmond has a large house thrown upon his hands, his capital exhausted, and prospects in life blighted. The case is looked upon as a very hard one, and Mr Jago's fanaticism has met with strong marks of disapproval.

One occasionally reads ridiculous marriage and death announcements in the papers, and much amusement is caused by the pompous references to distinguished grandfathers or

grandmothers whose names are dragged into the announcements to give an air of importance to the parties to the marriage contract or to the individual who has died; but the following which I copy from the *Melbourne Argus*, is about as good a specimen of the ridiculous announcements as I have seen:—"On the 6th January, at the residence of her father, at Clunes, in the colony of Victoria, after three days' painful illness, of scarlatina, accelerated by whooping-cough and the excessive heat of the weather, at the age of six years and six months, deeply regretted, Sarah Mary Harris Saint, second daughter of Sarah and George Henry Harris Saint Ellen, formerly of Scheldwich, Faversham, in the manor of the Honourable Lord Sands, Lees-court, East Kent, England. Home newspapers please copy." They are among the saints with a vengeance, and the unfortunate young lady of six years' and six months should feel comfortable after this extensive notice.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M., and Ignatius Loughnan, Esq., J.P.)

Owen Pierce v. J. McCormick.—Claim, £1 14s., for meat supplied. Mr F. J. Wilson appeared for defendant. In examination, it was elicited that plaintiff made application for the money on a certain Saturday; not receiving it, and feeling himself aggrieved by a letter he had received from defendant complaining of the quality of the meat, he had taken out the summons on the Monday following. On the same day, shortly after taking out the summons, plaintiff was tendered the money; but as he declined to receive it unless accompanied by cost of summons, defendant paid the amount into Court. After some few remarks from the Bench, a verdict was given for the amount paid into Court, without costs.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)

COMPLAINTS.

Perriam and another v. Baxter.—No service of summons; fresh summons to issue free of costs.

Olsen v. Redhead.—Mr Wilson for plaintiff, Mr Cowan for defendant. This was an adjourned case from last Court day. Plaintiff asked for the cancellation of a certain residence area held by the defendant, and situate at Kawarau Gorge, and which interfered with the extension of a certain dam of the plaintiff. After counsel and both parties had been heard, his Worship suggested, and it was agreed to, that in consideration of the plaintiff paying the defendant £15 as compensation for the said residence area, and a further sum of £3 costs, he (the defendant) would transfer his right, title, and interest therein to plaintiff. Verdict entered accordingly.

APPLICATIONS.

Water Races.—J. Escott and another, one sluice-head from Parkburn: refused.—W. H. Day, two sluice-heads from a creek running from Gaudview: postponed for non-appearance.—G. Milne and another, two sluice-heads from Mr Loughnan's water-race at Mount Pisa: refused.

—A. Olson: race from registered dam No. 3502 to claim: granted, subject to the condition that the District Engineer be satisfied with the race crossing the road whereon certificate was to issue.

Tail Race.—Ah Pong, Luggate: granted.—Graham and others, Nevis: granted.

Extended Claims.—Ah Pong, Luggate: granted.—Graham and others, adjoining McDonald and others' claim, Nevis: granted.

At New York, on March 5, Miss Ada M. Noyes (Ada Clare), the actress, died of hydrocephalus. She was bitten two weeks ago by a pool poodle.

The population of Nebraska was twenty-eight thousand in 1860. It is now estimated at three hundred thousand, and half this increase has been made since 1870, when the last census was taken.

An absent-minded man entered a shoe-shop the other day and wanted his boy measuring for a pair of boots. "But where's the boy?" asked the dealer. "By George," said the man, "I've left the boy at home, and I'll go and get him." And off he started for his house, six streets away.

The *North Otago Times* states that an enormous demand is springing up in and out of the colony, especially in Victoria, for Oamaru building stone, and at the present moment contractors are anxiously seeking supplies; in one instance thirty thousand feet being required for a large public building in Melbourne. Given the means of shipment, the quarries would give constant employment to two or three hundred men directly or indirectly, and this alone would do much to push on the town and district.

A remark of Mr Bathgate's caused a great deal of merriment in the Licensing Court, Dunedin. After granting Mr G. Dodson's certificate for the Empire Hotel, the Magistrate cautioned the applicant, and stated that "his house had the reputation of being the resort of Calcutta sweeps!" We are not aware whether or not Mr Bathgate, in the innocence he so often displays, believes Calcutta Sweeps to be a disreputable class of chimney cleaners imported from India, but the observation we have mentioned caused a great deal of merriment.

One occasionally reads ridiculous marriage

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Council was held in the Council Chamber on Wednesday evening last, 29th ult. Present: The Mayor (Mr Dawkins), Crs Shanly, Grant, Hayes, Pierce, and Jolly.

TENDERS.

Two tenders were laid before the Council for cleaning streets, removing rubbish, &c., within the town. The tenders were:—

John Baker, £4 10s. per week; C. Thomas, £5 7s. 6d.

The tender of John Baker was accepted; and the Town Clerk was instructed to draw up specifications of the work to be performed, which should be signed by the tenderer.

CHLORIDE OF LIME.

A proposition was made that a second hundredweight of lime should be ordered from Dunedin by the Corporation; but it was withdrawn on the information that a private individual had a quantity to arrive, which could be taken over by the Corporation.

Cr Hayes proposed, Cr Shanly seconded, and it was carried, "That the letter from the Corporation of Clyde be received, and that this Council support the proposition of that Council to endeavour to secure an extension of the railway up the Clutha."

The Town Clerk was requested to write to the Clyde Council, asking whether the memorial is intended to be simply sent from the Councils or from the residents of the respective districts.

NEW BYE-LAW AND REGULATION.

The draft of the new bye-law framed by the Legislative Committee was then read; also the draft of a new regulation under the Act of 1867. Both these were proposed for adoption. [Refering to these, notices will be found in our advertising columns.]

DISTRICT COURT.

Cr Jolly proposed, and Cr Pierce seconded, "That a letter be sent to the M.P.C. for the district, in re the sitting of the District Court in Cromwell, and that he be asked to bring the matter before the Executive; also that he be reminded to press the Government about the municipal reserves and the sand allotment." Carried.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor concluded the proceedings.

DUNEDIN LABOUR MARKET.

Mr John Skene, of the Dunedin Labour Exchange, reports as follows for the week ending April 30:—

"The labour market is very active this week, and work of all kinds is very brisk. There is a good deal of difficulty in filling up some lines. Skilled labour in the building way is very short. A few employments, such as grooms and shopmen, are too plentiful at present; but bred hands at either need not be long idle. Our new arrivals, ex. 'Asia,' are just come in at a handy time. On close inspection, they seem rather a mixed lot, but we must have them and be thankful. Amongst them are a goodly number of young women, who, if they are blessed with a little prudence and common sense, will soon be mistresses of the situation." I am still compelled to report that far too many late arrivals are wholly devoid of education. As the demand seems good, the whole list will soon be out of Colin Allan's hands. I have placed people at the following figures since my last:—Female general servants from £35 to £40 and £45. Housekeepers, laundresses, and cooks about £45 to £52. Young girls are getting £8s. to 10s.; smart boys for message and open work, 10s. to 20s. Farm servants still get £52 to £60, and found; married ditto from £70 to £90. Shepherds are almost settled down for the season. Masons get 14s. and 15s.; bricklayers 14s.; carpenters 12s. to 14s.; blacksmiths 12s.; wheelwrights 12s.; tailors and shoemakers are by piece-work, and in good times get as high as £4 a week. Labourers are paid 1s. per hour, and are very busy on roads and railways."

Silver and Copper Coinage.

A parliamentary paper has just been issued containing correspondence on the subject of the establishment of a Mint for silver and copper coinage in New Zealand. The correspondence consists of a letter to the Colonial Secretary from Dr Featherston, giving certain information he received during an interview he had with officers of the English Mint, and enclosing a memorandum on the subject by Mr Sargeant. As the result of his enquiries and information, Dr Featherston thinks "it quite clear that the establishment would entail a heavy pecuniary loss upon the Colony." Mr Sargeant's memorandum contains some rather interesting statements.

The silver coinage of Great Britain, he says, is composed of .925 pure silver, and .075 copper; the bronze coinage is composed of .95 copper, .04 tin, and .01 zinc. When silver is at 5s. per ounce, the profit on the coinage amounts to 10 per cent. The cost of coining is set down at 2 per cent. Thus there is a considerable profit on the first operation; but since, in England, the Royal Mint exchanges new coin for old, i.e. when its silver coinage becomes worn it makes good the loss, the first profit must be swallowed up, and the arrangement eventually entail a serious charge on the public. In order to prevent the injustice that would arise if persons could pay their debts to an unlimited amount in depreciated silver currency, Parliament has limited the legal tender of silver to 40s. The profit on bronze is very considerable; one ton of metal is divided into pence of the nominal value of £448. Copper is worth

about £93 per ton; tin, about £135; and zinc, about £23. Thus, allowing for the metal and cost of coining, say £130 per ton in all, there is a gain of £318 on each ton issued.

The coining of gold, Mr Sargeant also mentions, is attended with no profit, but absolute cost to the English Government.

One reason why a silver and copper mint would be conducted at a loss is stated by Dr Featherston as follows:—"Without reference to the extent of coining operations, it would be necessary to have always at hand a staff of skilled artisans thoroughly conversant with every one of the processes of coinage, even though you could not give them employment one day in a week."

Chinese Immigration.

Speaking of the three hundred and odd Chinese who arrived by the Tokatae the other day, the *Daily Times* says:—

"They proved an unruly, mutinous lot during the passage, and some of them made no secret of their antecedents, but admitted that they had been a long time in gaol in China. One man retorting upon the captain, who threatened to put him in gaol on his arrival here, said that he was used to gaol in China, and that there were plenty of the same kind of men on board. We have also been given to understand that it was well understood at Hong Kong that a very large percentage of the Tokatae's passengers belonged to the criminal class, and that the police there were glad to get rid of them.

The question of Chinese immigration has again and again been discussed in the Colonies, and temperate conclusions arrived at concerning it. The Colonies were declared open to Chinese immigration, but not before strenuous opposition had been made—an opposition that we must admit did not lack argument. The most enthusiastic admirers of the Chinese character are, we imagine, scarcely prepared to class Chinamen with men of the Caucasian race, but such as he is free to the country, with the proviso, we imagine, that only a good average human article is supplied. We object to the sweepings of Chinese towns and cities, the scum of the canals which intersect the country, and more especially do we object to the Colony being converted into a Chinese penal settlement. China must provide for its offal in another way. The Australasian Colonies might do more unwisely than to federate for the purpose of regulating the system under which Chinese immigration is carried on. We think that the time is fast arriving when some such action will become necessary. California is already moving in the matter; the Chinese seem to press heavily, or else we are assured, the petition we heard of the other day from leading San Francis citizens against Chinese immigration would not have been presented to the State Legislature."

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

The thirty-third session of the Provincial Council of Otago opened on Wednesday, 29th ult., at noon. There was a good attendance of the general public in the Speaker's and strangers' galleries. Out of 46 members there were 12 absent. On the Government benches were Messrs Turnbull, Beatties, Shand, and Dr Webster. There were also present Messrs Allan, J. C. Brown, G. F. C. Browne, H. Clark, R. Clarke, Daniel, Davie, De Lautour, Fish, Green, Henderson, Ireland, Kinross, McKenzie, McLean, Mollison, M'Darmid, M'Glashan, Oliver, Reeves, Reid, Reynolds, Roberts, Stent, Teschemaker, Tuhie, Turton, Wilson, and Wood.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon. the Speaker laid upon the table a letter from his Honor covering election writs of new members, namely, Mr D. Henderson, of Clutha, and Mr C. S. Reeves, of Dunedin.

HIS HONOR'S ADDRESS.

Shortly afterwards his Honor the Superintendent entered the Council Chamber, and delivered the following address:—

MR SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

It is unnecessary for me to address you at any great length on the present occasion, or to anticipate the detailed information as to the affairs of the province which will be conveyed to you by the various departmental reports to be laid on the table, and the statements to be made by my responsible advisers when the Estimates are submitted.

It must be gratifying for us all to know that the past year has been one of marked prosperity, and that throughout the province generally the manifestations of progress have never been greater than at present.

The trade returns, both of exports and imports, exhibit a satisfactory increase, with the exception of gold, which shows a slight decrease upon the past year. This is to be accounted for from the circumstance that many of the miners have availed themselves of the high wages which have been earned upon the railway contracts.

The immigration from the United Kingdom during the past twelve months ending the 31st March has amounted to 4,408; while there has been born in the province during the same period 3,168.

The gross total of the consolidated revenues of the colony collected in Otago during the period in question amounts to £436,147, the whole of which, as you are aware, goes into the Colonial Treasury. Out of this the province has been credited with £55,580 as capitation allowance.

The payments into the Provincial Treasury during the year amount to £451,425, whilst the expenditure has been £376,607.

There have been sold during the year 258,849 acres of agricultural land to 404 purchasers: of town lands the sales have amounted to 1625.

(Continued on page 3.)

Hydraulic Mining in California.

(*Scientific American.*)

An article, copied from the *Calveras Chronicle*, appearing in your issue of 15th November, is calculated to mislead your readers, as it entirely mistakes the process of hydraulic mining as it was five years ago, or even twelve years ago. No doubt that changes have been made, in that the great power of water has been more universally adopted for mining purposes. I am an old Californian, and will now simply relate a trial which I witnessed in 1859, in the county of Placer, near Forest Hill, being one of a committee to test the different nozzles, in order to ascertain which among the various constructions would produce the best results in cutting down an embankment.

The water was brought in a flume from the mountain side. The conducting pipe was of iron, 8in. in diameter, except that, near the lower end where the nozzle was attached, there was about 50ft. of five-ply canvas, wound spirally with rope three-quarters of an inch in diameter, all made solid together. The perpendicular pressure was 100ft.; the bore of the nozzles used varied from 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2in. in diameter; the nozzles were of various tapers, some being tapered to within a few inches of the end, then going straight; and there were various other forms. The character of the earth was cemented gravel, so hard near the bed face that it was said that a man could not pick up, by hand, four wheelbarrow loads in a day. The embankment worked upon at that time was about 25ft. in depth, but it grew deeper as they worked up into the mountain.

The work of the hydraulic was fearful to behold, and one could scarcely believe one's own eyes. Taking hold of the stream of water as, in its fury, it poured from the nozzle, I could compare it to nothing better than a piece of polished ivory; and it could not be penetrated with the finger. I tried to split the stream with my pocket-knife blade, by holding the edge against the nozzle at the end, but could not hold the knife sufficiently firm to do it. The operator stood about twenty-two feet from the embankment, the water pouring with terrific fury into the bank, rearing, clashing, and filling the air with stones, the gravel flying in every direction. The stump of an oak, newly cut, about 18 inches in diameter, stood near the edge of the embankment, with a few roots hanging over. The operator requested us to remark the time required to wash it from the bank clear; in less than twenty minutes it was undermined and rolled down the hill, and every root was washed clean. As an experiment, the bark was peeled from a green oak, 20ft. distant, by a furious water. When the top dirt was washed off, down to within a foot or so of the dirt rock, the operator directed the stream under the lower edge, and raised large flakes, (or lifters, as he called them,) hurling them over and over, breaking them up among the rocks, and sending them down the long sluice, where (with rocks, some of them weighing more than a ton) they went thundering down for nearly half a mile in length, where most of them were ground up, leaving the bewitching contents at the bottom of the sluice.

Directing the stream against the side of large boulders, which four men could not have turned over by hand, they were easily rolled over and over by the force of the stream. The nozzle which carried off the prize was some six inches at the large end, where the water entered, and I think 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the discharge end; it was very long (7ft. or 8ft.) and a portion of the small end bored out perfectly smooth to an exact focus of 22ft., being the distance from the bank at which it was commonly used. If used at a sharper focus, the currents seem to cross each other, and confuse or scatter the stream beyond; with a portion of the end bored straight, the stream seemed to scatter from the point of discharge. As the washed rocks occasionally accumulated on the washed bed rock below the embankment, impeding the course of the dirt to the mouth of the sluice, the operator would, with a kind of sweeping stroke, direct the stream so as to sweep everything before it, often shoving ten cartloads or more over the bank into the sluice.

Even before this time I had seen hydraulic mining in Alpha and Omega, and at Nevada, as well as in other localities, of which, even in this day of improvements, California need not be ashamed; it levelled mountains, and often buried men alive.

J. L. EMERSON.

Beaver Falls, Pa.

Lady Barbers.

You can always tell a boy whose mother cuts his hair. Not because the edges look as if it had been chewed off by an absent-minded horse, but you may tell it by the way he stops in the street and wriggles his shoulders. When a fond mother has to cut her boy's hair, she is careful to guard against any annoyance, and begins by laying a sheet on the carpet. It has never occurred to her to put him on the bare floor, and put the sheet around his neck. Then she draws the front hair over his eyes and leaves it there while she cuts that which is at the back. The hair which lies over his eyes appears to be surcharged with electric needles, and that which is silently dropping down under his shirtband appears to be on fire. She has unconsciously continued to push his head forward until his nose presses on his breast, and is too busily engaged to notice the snuffling sounds that are becoming alarmingly frequent. In the meantime he is seized with an irresistible desire to blow his nose, but recollects that his handkerchief was in the other room.

Then a fly lights on his nose, and does it so unexpectedly that he involuntarily dodges, and catches the points of the shears in his left ear. And then he begins to cry and wishes he was a man. But his mother doesn't notice him. She merely hits him on the other side to inspire him with confidence, and goes on with the work. When she is through she holds his jacket-collar back from his neck, and with her mouth blows the short bits of hair from the top of his head down his back. He calls her attention to this fact, but she looks for a new place on his head and hits him there, and asks him why he don't use his handkerchief. Then he takes his awfully disfigured head to the mirror, and looks at it, and, young as he is, shudders as he thinks what the boys in the street will say.—*Danbury News.*

A Negro Scientific Discussion.

"You argers, sare, dat de world is flat and stands on a big rock," said Sambo; "now I want you to tolle me what dat rock stands on?"

"I se s'prised at your ignorance!" returned Cato; "why, it stands on amurer rock."

"But what does bofe of dem rocks stand on?" said Sambo, confident that he had his opponent cornered.

"Why, dar is rocks all the way down," replied Cato, after a moment's hesitation.

"My coloured friend," said Sambo, with a pompous air, "I se sorry to see such 'splays of remitigated obscurity in a gemman ob your exalted pretensions; allow me, who has experienced opportunities, to correct de very deronous repression you has, and inform you dat dis earf is round, and devolves on axles."

"I know how to deprecate de feelings dat prompts you to distend to dis gemmen de information on de question dat we is at present debatin," returned Cato; "and, wid all reifference to s'perior opportunities to which you take occasion to prelude, I must disagree wid you on de freory dat you advances. Kase, if de world was round, and turned on axles, wouldn't de axle-trees broke down and spill all the people in the street? Answer me dat?"

It is unnecessary to add that Sambo was utterly confounded by this overwhelming argument, and forced to "knock under" to the superior intellectual attainments of his opponent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A sudden death occurred on Thursday last, at Sowburn. A miner named Oliver Jackson, who has been in the district for seven or eight years, and was much respected, went to his claim as usual in the morning. He said to his mate that he did not feel well, feeling a pain in his side. He sat down with his coat about him, and was soon afterwards to stretch himself out on the ground. He was carried to the hut, when he expired shortly afterwards. Jackson was engaged in the Maori war.

Mr Innes, in his very valuable report furnished to the Government on the encouragement of plants and the conservation of forests, says:—It would be necessary, for the purpose of carrying on planting operations successfully, and for raising plants at the lowest possible rates, to set apart planting districts, and establish a nursery as near the centre of each as possible, say one at Oamaru, one at Dunedin, one at Clutha, one at Nasby, or any other place where it might be deemed advisable to carry on plant operations. Artificial planting should be encouraged along the valleys of the Waitaki, Upper Clutha, Manuberikia, on the Maniototo Plains, and near Queenstown. If plantations could be raised at intervals along that stretch of excellent country extending from Maniototo Plains to Ida Valley, the brown, scorched appearance which the country now presents, and which must be the result of prevailing drought, would be materially affected for the better, and a very different appearance would be presented to the intending settler.

At the Liverpool Assizes a young lady obtained a verdict for £3,000 damages against a gentleman who had broken his promise of marriage to her and had remarried his former wife, and from whom he had been divorced.

In its report of the Waimate Steeplechase, the *South Canterbury Times* says:—Much amusement was caused by the running for the Maiden, all the horses baulking at nearly every fence, jockeys spilling, and horses going down being the order of the day, but the sensation reached its climax when the jock of Wait-a-while came in riding Bushman, and winning the race. A protest was entered against him.

The Licensing Bench at Nasby are determined to earn the thanks of the travelling community, as the following extract from the proceedings of the recent licensing meeting at Mount Ida will show. The application of John Freeland for a license for the Pigroot Hotel was granted, but his solicitor was asked "to convey to the applicant the intimation that his house, being the depot of two coaches, and generally patronised by the public, no ordinary accommodation will be held sufficient. The bedroom partitions must be made substantial, and a private room provided for the accommodation of ladies. The name this house had attained for itself was discreditable. The new licensee had improved a good deal, but more would have to be done." The Inspector of Police promised to watch this house especially. The Bench also granted a license to one Douglas for a house at Kyburn, but informed him that he need not expect a renewal. They have him a year to make up his mind what other occupation he would undertake himself to.

An instructive story was told the other day by the captain of one of the Melbourne steamers. While at anchor at Lyttleton and on the point of sailing, a gentleman of reverend and clerical aspect came on board, and announced himself as the Rev. Mr Sanderson, of Christchurch. He then produced a large bag evidently full of money, and asked Captain — if he would kindly give him gold in exchange for the same amount in threepenny pieces. Captain — expressed his readiness to grant this singular request, but entertaining grave doubts as to the *mens sana* of his visitor, prepared for a precipitate "bolt" the instant any further sign of mental aberration appeared. On producing the sovereigns, he ventured to hint the very natural question—why did he not go to one of the banks for the gold, especially as small change was very scarce, and such an amount would be received with joy. The minister groaned. "My Christian friend," said he, "it is for that very reason I come to you. I verily believe this bag contains all the threepenny bits in Canterbury, and I wish to send them all out of the country in order to prevent my congregation being able any longer to disgrace themselves by giving such small coin at church collections. This glorious work I have now achieved. O, let us be joyful; O, let us be joyful!" So saying, he departed. Captain — conveyed the money to Melbourne, but was by no means so joyful as his late guest, when the bank-teller insisted on his remaining while the threepenny pieces were counted, an operation which (Captain — says) occupied nearly twenty-four hours. And this is why small change is scarce in Christchurch.

A culprit in a Chicago Police Court began an address to the Justice with, "Now jest look'ee here, old Blinkey," and got ten days for contempt.

A new manner of catching rats is exciting great interest among the New York householders. A barrel is filled half full of water. A layer of powdered cork is laid on its surface, and over this a layer of corn meal is sifted. A chair and a box or two are placed unobtrusively in the neighbourhood, whereby the rat gains the edge of the barrel. He sees nothing but the meal. He has no innate ideas which teach him to beware of the treacherous foundation on which that tempting surface rests. He sniffs, he leaps, and goes gently down through meal and cork to his watery grave. If any of his friends see him disappear from the edge of the barrel, they hasten after him to get their share of the plunder, and are in turn taken in by an hospitable death.

Of all the swindles that could have been suggested to the human mind, Brooklyn appears to have carried off the palm, beating its sister city of New York and the Tammany Ring out of the field. It is said that in the Coroner's office "fictitious inquests by the hundred have been discovered," and that there have been "six hundred and twenty-three bogus cases of small-pox in three years." Papers were made out on physicians' certificates, and charged for, as if inquests had been really held.

Among the various Christian congregations throughout Glasgow, one of the most remarkable is that which meets on Sunday for Divine worship, in a hall at 38 Bath street. The gentleman who usually officiates (Mr Struthers) is a mute, and the whole of the persons who attend his ministrations, about thirty in number, are also deaf and dumb. It is almost needless to say that among such a class of worshippers there is no external manifestation of praise. Mr Struthers commences the service with devotional exercise, and afterwards he delivers a short discourse from some passage of Scripture, indicating the words by the finger alphabet, which seems to be thoroughly understood by all present. The services, which, as may be supposed, are somewhat characteristic, are brought to a close by prayer.

An incident of the late flood on the Christchurch and Hokitika roads is reported as follows in the West Coast journals:—"On Monday the Teremakau rose rapidly, and completely flooded out Mr Jackson's hotel, which is—or rather was—near the Thirty-five mile-post. The occupants of the hotel at the time were three men, two women, and nine children. Finding the water rising very fast, Mr Jackson was lowered down with blankets, and scrambling through the water, which was over four feet deep, he managed to get a horse and rescue the other persons in the hotel. The event proved that they quitted the premises none to soon, for within twenty minutes afterwards the hotel was swept away with all it contained, leaving not a wrack behind.

When an enthusiastic editor describes a bride as bonny, and an envious compositor sets her up as "bony," as was done at Jacksonville the other day, hope for a season bids the world farewell, and freedom shrieks as the compositor falls at his frame, brained by the brother of the blooming bride.

Holloway's Pills.—All our Faculties.—Almost all disorders of the human body are distinctly traceable to impure blood. The purification of that fluid is the first step towards health. Holloway's Pills are not only recommended, but recommended themselves to the attention of all sufferers; no injurious consequences can result from their use, no mistake can be made in their administration. In indigestion, confirmed dyspepsia, and chronic constipation, the most beneficial effects have been, and cannot but be, obtained from the rectifying power exerted by these purifying pills over the digestion. Persons have been restored to the enjoyment of ease, strength, and perfect health by Holloway's Pills, after fruitless trial of the whole pharmacopeia of physic. attests this fact.

GENERAL MINING NEWS.

If distance lends enchantment to the view, the recent discoveries of gold in South America will probably attract the attention of those miners who are disposed to rush anywhere on the slightest provocation. A gentleman in town has shown us a letter from his brother, which states that some distance from Cayenne, in the mountains, a rich gold-field has been discovered. He writes:—"There is great excitement about gold discoveries in French Guiana, South America, the seat of Cayenne. Fabulous accounts have been received, and it is stated that three men in twenty-seven days made 100,000 dol. The diggings are seventy miles up-country amongst the mountains, and the climate is temperate, but it is very hot on the coast."—*Grey River Argus.*

A letter from a Mr W. B. Forest, formerly of Ross, Westland, has been handed to the *Ross Guardian* for publication. It is dated Kimberley, South Africa, November 22, 1873. After giving some good accounts of the diamond fields, on which he has a very payable claim, he goes on to say:—"I must tell you that there was some gold discovered six months ago, at a place called Leydenburg. The Dutchmen and Kaffirs worked with only middling success for a time, until about twenty of our Australian shipmates went up and set into the creeks, and I am happy to say they are all mostly doing very well, and have written to some more of their shipmates to go up. I know three of them that got £900 per man in six months from the time they left here, and it took them six weeks to go from here. . . . I firmly believe that South Africa will be a thriving country before long, as the Transvaal is full of minerals of all descriptions."

Following the example of Burton and McMaster, Mr Glassford has served the miners at Tinkers with notice not to foul the water running through his property with tailings, otherwise an injunction will be laid upon them, and thus put a stop to their workings. The *Tuapeka Times* says:—"Perhaps it is as well for the mining community that Mr Glassford has taken this step, as it will be the means of opening the eyes of the Government to the importance of the question which has lately been agitating the minds of the Maerewhenua miners. It is well that the Provincial Council meets at an early date, as we are confident the Council will insist upon the Government defending the miners in the impending lawsuit."

An Auckland correspondent of a contemporary says there has been a marked revival of confidence in the gold-fields. There has been a succession of good paying finds in all the old well-worked mines, and new confidence caused by the success of those who have long persevered against dull times. The *Whau* has just paid £2000 among its five shareholders as a month's dividend, and promises the same next month. This mine, after being worked for some years, was sold for very little a few months ago, and reopened by the present owners. Other mines are in the same position."

The *Tuapeka Times* reports that most of the sluicing claims at the Teviot have resumed work for the season. The river has been moderately low for some time past. It is to be hoped it will continue to fall, as the last two seasons have been very unprofitable to men working on the banks and beaches.

Three heavy floods in quick succession have considerably retarded gold mining on the Waikato this season. The yield of the precious metal, however, has been large, considering the difficulties under which the miners have laboured.

A Hokitika paper learns that the population of the *Hast* consists of twelve persons, which in the immediate neighbourhood of the police camp is reduced to four—two members of the force, a washerwoman, and a man invalided with rheumatism.

Work on the Drainage Channel at Waipori is progressing very steadily. 110 hands are employed, of whom 40 Chinese—new arrivals—were taken on the other day.

Some miners from the Palmer diggings, who arrived from Sydney by the *You Yangs*, called at the *Age* office for the purpose of making a statement which they hope will serve to warn others from joining in the new rush. They pronounce the Palmer gold-field to be entirely a failure. They had been there nine weeks. Gold is to be found nearly everywhere, but not in payable quantities. The biggest finds were about three pennyweights or two-and-a-half to keep a man there. Provisions are scarce, and excessively dear, only flour and beef were to be had, while they were there, and these only alternately; when there was flour there was no beef, and when beef no flour. Not unfrequently the men had to live on dead horseflesh and boiled grass. Iguanas and snakes were considered a dainty dish. From Cocktown to Palmer, the population, at the latter end of February, was about 800. There are thousands at local places who desire above all things to return, but are without means. They sum up their experience by stating that there is nothing before the poor fellows but starvation, disease, and death. The statement which first appeared in the *Cooktown Courier*, and has been copied into various Australian journals, to the effect that stone had been found yielding 50oz. to the ton, the returned diggers decidedly contradict, in stating that, according to samples seen and handled by them, the stone would not go 5oz. to the ton. They therefore desire to warn all miners against proceeding upon so hazardous and fruitless a journey.

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money under false pretences.Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against
the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any
of these advertised nostrums escape with his life,
or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably
undermined by them, he may look upon himself
as the most fortunate mortal.Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many
unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly
crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and fished in
pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this
to the world.Those men and women who have been the vic-
tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek
that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's
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it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified
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postors, who merely harp and prey upon their
pockets and health?Dr L. L. Smith has always stated that to warn
the public of these quacks is his chief reason
for advertising.In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of
spirits, loss of power, pinches on the forehead,
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drainage from the system, and the various effects
of errors of youth, and blood-poisoning from dis-
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From various causes these organs are fre-
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suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's
Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity
and certainty. They do not distress the system
or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invig-
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the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to
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cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill," as they
entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and
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Whoever is afflicted with these complaints
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They act most energetically on the glandular
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impart a vigour which age or other causes may
have temporarily taken away. They excite the
kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimu-
late the absorbents to remove the fluid already
collected.

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There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills
for correcting the ailments incidental to females.
They may be taken with safety for any irregu-
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maladies, and so restore, by their grand purify-
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Influenza, Diphtheria, and Sore Throats.

How all important it is to check the first
departure from health! all may do so by taking
Holloway's Pills, without risk or restriction.
In all diseases affecting the blood, nerves, and
muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds,
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ish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all dis-
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